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HUC UNDIQUE GAZA CONGERITUR VIRG.

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Messieurs RICHARDS and COMPANY,

It seems there has been a great deal of political Scribbling in the Maryland Papers, respecting their Delegates for the General Assembly—One of them, Mr. M'MECHEN, *has been attacked with particular Severity; and his voting for the Potomack-Bill furnished his Antagonists with a Pretence that he had been acting contrary to the Interests of his Constituents—He was obliged at length to come forward with an Address, in Defence of himself, which, as it displays a Liberality of Sentiment, and the Dictates of an honest Mind, I request you will insert in your next Paper. Yours, &c. A CUSTOMER.*

To the ELECTORS of BALTIMORE-TOWN.

GENTLEMEN,

MANY reports, replete with misrepresentation and falsehood, and injurious to my public character, have lately been circulated in a variety of anonymous publications:—Groundless as they are, they nevertheless call upon me to vindicate and justify my conduct before you, whose confidence and esteem I have hitherto been honored with, and I trust you will find, on a candid examination, that the duties of my legislative station have been performed with integrity, zeal, and a warm attachment to your interests—that my opinions have at no time been shaken by the transient blasts of popular clamor—that my motives and actions have been such, as will not shrink from the *severest scrutiny*, and that the leading principles, which have hitherto influenced me in public life, bespeak an honest freedom, and independence of action and sentiment, that cannot be distorted into *time-serving* inconsistencies, or a servile accommodation to popular prejudices; but, on the contrary, are entitled to some degree of merit, and with the impartial Citizens of this Town, must evince, that their dearest rights have not been *shamefully neglected* by their Delegate:—I feel, indeed, some sort of degradation, in the very attempt to refute invidious insinuations and charges, maliciously brought against me, by men who cannot be induced to step forward *unmasked*, to support accusations which have hitherto assumed no *determinate form*, and have been employed on the credulity of those, who have not had an opportunity of fully knowing the particulars of my public conduct, and are circulated by the artifices of those whom, because they do know me, it is less difficult to convince than to silence.—It would wrong the candor and good sense of my friends to suppose that the calumnies and invectives fabricated against me will, in the slightest degree, prove hurtful to that confidence, which has been placed in me—I have no such dread!—The rectitude of my conduct, and a consciousness of having served you faithfully, lull all apprehension, on that score, to rest.

The principal accusations alleged against me are, the part I acted last session, on the passage of the laws—relative to a College on the Western Shore—for opening the River Potomack,—and for laying duties on exports and imports. I shall take these charges in progression, and explain to you the reasons which actuated me on these occasions.

From principle, and from an experience of their utility, I have uniformly been an advocate for seminaries of learning—I consider them, if well conducted, as tending to illuminate, adorn and expand the human mind—promote virtue and piety among us—and of essential service to the community, by rendering it respectable both at home and abroad. The Eastern Shore College-Bill passed while I was attending our County Court; an allowance of £.1250 per annum being given to that College, I thought the Western Shore entitled to an equal share of *legislative assistance*, and of the advantages arising from seminaries of learning, and therefore I not only voted, but exerted every influence in my power, to obtain a law for the purpose.—I reflected that Maryland was one of the few States in the Union, which had no Colleges, by which means, she was tributary to Europe, Pennsylvania, Jersey and Delaware, for the common rudiments of education—that immense sums of money were daily drawn out of the State, never again to be restored, for the purposes of education, which ought to be retained among us—in short, every possible exertion should be made to render Maryland respectable in science and literature. I strenuously opposed the clauses relating to licences, as could be proved, was it necessary, by a *number* of respectable members, because I thought they would be particularly burthensome to my constituents, but miscarrying, I voted for the bill rather than lose the College—So little have I been accustomed *to vote only for the purpose of securing my next election*, that when the question is put upon the passage of any bill, I only consider whether, *upon the whole*, it will prove beneficial to the State at large, and to my constituents in particular, and vote according to my opinion, although, during its progress, I oppose such clauses as I conceived to be improper.—When the College-Bill was first proposed, I confidentially consulted with a constituent, eminent for piety and literature, who happened to be then at Annapolis, and I conceived my votes upon it, at that time, received his sanction and warm approbation. My enemies say, the certificate given by two of the Harford members is false, and by implication, they charge me with forgery; these Gentlemen were sitting on each side of me, when I opposed the clauses relating to licences in the College-Bill. I did not call for the yeas and nays when I moved to strike out the *obnoxious* clauses; because such conduct often unnecessarily retards public business, and is supposed to be done only for electioneering purposes—It was negatived by a majority of only three or four votes—Motions for amending a bill by *striking out clauses*, are not entered on the journals of the House of Delegates, except when the yeas and nays are called for.—For the sake of truth and justice, I hope my enemies will hereafter be better informed, in regard to parliamentary proceedings, before either ignorance or malice urge them to do me such injustice, or to charge two members of Assembly with deliberately signing their names to a direct and wilful falsehood.

I am accused of voting for the Potomack-Bill, and *that I had not firmness enough to withstand the great personage from Virginia.*—That I gave the law my assent is true; I have always viewed a communication and connexion with the Western Country, as a great political object, for many cogent reasons—and if opened and established, would be an immense source of wealth to this State.—I thought it *local prejudice*, in the extreme, to dissent to a scheme for the improvement of these natural advantages, which a number of respectable counties in this State enjoy, and who, as members of the body-politic, were entitled to the countenance of the Legislature. I also considered, that if once the trade of the Western Territory found a passage down the Mississippi, it would be lost for ever to the United States, and in the rotation of human events, might eventually cause the vast continent of America to be a divided empire.

My enemies, by asserting that this industrious commercial town is "tottering on its base," ungenerously intimate that our present deplorable situation is occasioned by the weakness and impolicy of your Delegate.—The want of a circulating medium is one great cause of our distress, and must continue to be so, while our imports so far exceed our exports; the balance against us must occasion a constant drain of our specie—*External trade* alone will not, cannot extricate us, and relieve our present embarrassments, which can only be effected by a salutary alteration of our present baneful system, protecting and encouraging our own manufactures, and opening every possible source of *internal commerce.*

We can only become opulent, respectable, and truly independent, by checking the progress of enervating luxury, and encouraging the useful, industrious and meritorious mechanics of America, by a tax on foreign manufacturers, so as to disable them from underselling us at our own markets.—By this judicious line of conduct have Great-Britain and Holland acquired their present power and eminence; by a deviation from it, Spain is reduced to langour and poverty with all her American mines.—The navigation act of Great-Britain, encouraging her own shipping and manufactures, and imposing heavy duties on foreign bottoms and manufactures, has been the primary cause of her splendor and opulence; her present adherence to that act cramps our trade, and in its consequences leaves unemployed a number of industrious mechanics. Duty and interest combine in stimulating us to counteract the system so pernicious to the United States, by having recourse to a similar line of conduct.

This was my governing principle during the progress of the Duty-Bill, and yet the most meritorious part of my public conduct has been calumniated. I was one of the Committee for drawing it up; it originally appeared in a form very different from what it passed into a law, being much multilated, owing to a diversity of sentiment in the House of Delegates.

The tax upon imports, I take for granted, is palatable even to my enemies, who have not found fault with it, with all their zeal to blacken my reputation: I need not therefore justify myself on that head.—I voted for a *small* duty on exports, confined to *foreign* bottoms, while Maryland-built vessels were to be entitled to *a drawback and exemption from the duty*, and to reap many other exclusive privileges and advantages.—It was not intended, when the bill was fabricated, that the duty on exports should raise a revenue to the State, but merely to grant a preference to our own vessels.—I am charged with voting in opposition to my colleague, relative to the Duty-Bill; his candor, integrity and decision are universally acknowledged; the intimacy between us ensured an unreserved and confidential intercourse, as well as constant consultations on all public measures.—We coincided in sentiment respecting the *principle* of the Duty-Bill, and only differed in a single clause of it, while I attended the House; yet it is industriously given out, we are in opposition to each other.—We both voted for the bill, as it originally past the House of Delegates and was rejected by the Senate.—When the business was resumed in the House of Delegates, I was absent, and my colleague remained in Annapolis, whose subsequent votes proved our cordial agreement in sentiment upon the principle of the Duty-Bill.—Had the love of truth and justice actuated my enemies, and not personal prejudice and electioneering motives, they would have extended their censure.

Insinuations have been clandestinely circulated against me as voting for a bill to relieve the nonjurors.—Among those now injudiciously excluded from the rights of citizenship are numbers of Quakers, Methodists, Dunkers, and Menonists, societies known to be inoffensive in their manners, exemplary in their conduct, and useful to the State for their industry.—I entered into your service in 1779, when American freedom was "tottering on its base."—I then uniformly opposed the enemies of my country; but now peace is restored, I confess myself an advocate for obliterating all odious distinctions, and drawing forth every heart and hand to carry on our government. I have always respected tender and conscientious scruples.—If the respectable societies abovementioned are relieved from their

gnominious bondage, which measure I wish
ate, they will become attached to our excel-
ftitution; unless they are, they and their
may imbibe prejudices against it.—The true
of a State consists in its population, and the
of its inhabitants. By the laws of every
the union, a nonjuror of one, removing
other and taking the test, is entitled after a
e to every privilege of a free citizen.—I
that we are in danger of losing many of our
eful and industrious inhabitants, (especially
the present rage for emigrating to our back
nts) who may not be speedily replaced.—We
make it their interest to continue among us.
public conduct, previous to the last session,
ng been arraigned by my enemies, I am to
it meets even with *their* approbation, an ho-
which I am not very anxious.—Since I have
public life, the *local* business of Baltimore-
has been nearly equal to the business of the
e State; I do not recollect having neglected,
nk from the laborious duty I was bound to
; but perhaps the assiduity of my enemies
able them to fabricate charges of that nature,
to lessen me in your esteem.
y the utmost exertions of their implacable
and doubt not the continuance of your confi-
I will not be driven from your service by the
us and unmerited obloquy of a few unprin-
enemies, who dare not, like men of honor,
emselves to the world.—I leave you to judge
edit is due to dark anonymous publications,
hors of which, from a consciousness of glar-
ropriety, are afraid to declare themselves to
d.
not to encounter open and manly attacks
ime or place, or in any manner; but stab-
he dark, is a line of conduct to which a libe-
can never stoop; let them present us with
mes, and I shall be ever ready to confront
eir malevolent party accusations.
e thus explained to you the motives of my
onduct.—If they prove insufficient, unsatis-
and evasive; if I have betrayed your inte-
sacrificed your rights; if I have neglected
st important commercial concerns; if I have
opportunities of obtaining more salutary
ns, either for your local or general advan-
if I have been inattentive to the trust repos-
e, withdraw all further confidence, and
n some person more worthy, willing and
to serve you, and I shall chearfully and
a murmur, retire; but if, on the contrary,
erved you six successive years, honestly,
and faithfully; if I entered into your ser-
time when a public station was hazardous,
uently shunned; if I have uniformly ex-
utmost endeavours during the late contest,
sh your inestimable rights; if I have con-
ttempted (though sometimes unsuccessfully)
e for you a more general participation of the
and immunities of the Citizens of the State;
ave used my every exertion in framing and
wholesome and wise regulations, for the
ment of your internal police, I trust the
my enemies will prove ineffectual.—I leave
enjoy, unmolested, the refined pleasures of
and detraction, and after begging leave to
warmest thanks, for your confidence, I
myself,

Gentlemen,
Your most obliged
Humble Servant,
DAVID M'MECHEN.

ore, 1785.

O N D O N, August 5.

Wednesday Sir Archibald Campbell was at
levee, and took leave of the King on his
be Governor of Madras, in the room of
artney.
eculative politicians seem to concur in
hat the ships preparing for sea, are in-
r the East-Indies, where it is said the
ve sent out a very considerable force.
lowing is his Majesty's most gracious An-
e Address on the Irish Resolutions:

Lords and Gentlemen,

eive with the greatest satisfaction the Reso-
which, after so long and diligent an investi-
you consider as affording the basis of an
geous and permanent Commercial Settle-
tween my kingdoms of Great-Britain and
Nothing can more clearly manifest your
or the interests of both my kingdoms, and
l for the general prosperity of my domi-
han the attention you have given to this
nt object. A full and equal participation
ercial advantages, and a similarity of laws
points which are necessary for their pre-
and security, must be the surest bond of
tween the two kingdoms, and the source
ocal and increasing benefits to both. The
rit in which this great work has begun
eeded, will, I doubt not, appear through-
whole of its progress; and I concur with
"you in thinking, that the final completion of it is
"of essential importance to the future happiness of
"both countries, and to the safety, glory and
"prosperity of the Empire."

A Peace hath been concluded between the King of Spain and the Dey of Algiers. The conditions of which are these:

The King of Spain is to give the Regency of Algiers,

Pieces of eight,	1,000,000
Brass cannon,	25
Iron ditto,	25
Mortars,	4
Bombs,	4,000
Bullets,	10,000
Quintals of gunpowder,	2,000
Quintals of musket shot,	5,000
Ditto of cordage,	500
Ditto of strong ropes,	15
Cables,	30
Masts,	100
Oars,	500
Oak plank for gun carriages	2,000
Pieces of sailcloth,	400

Besides these articles there are certain presents that must be given to the Dey and his ministers. The city of Oran will be as formerly engaged in a war on the land side, and all those who shall be taken prisoners, will be made slaves.

A new Superintendant is appointed to the port of Brest, and the whole business of the marine and naval department is carrying on with unremitting vigor.

If the Parliament of Ireland retain any idea of their own dignity, or the least regard for the interests or rights of their country, we think it impossible that they should ever assent to the propositions; but even supposing that ministerial influence should carry them through, the time will come when the people of Ireland will disclaim them, and deny them to have been their act.

Extract of a letter from Paris, July 24.

"On Friday last a man walked across the Seine, in sight of above 100 persons, beyond the bridge of Neuilly opposite Sureme, he made his passage in 61 minutes: he stopt three or four times when he was in the middle of the river. He had on his feet a sort of cork buskins, and did not sink lower in the water than to mid-leg.

"The peasants who revolted in Brittanny, to the number of 4000, dispersed at the sight of a regiment; many of them have been taken into custody, who are to be tried at Rennes."

According to a calculation very lately made of the number of inhabitants in the city of Amsterdam, it appears, there are living, in that city, at the present time, thirteen thousand eight hundred and sixty-one *widows!*

Aug. 8. A letter from Madrid, dated July 2, says, "The Infant Don Louis is at the last extremity, at Arenas, his usual residence.

"The last accounts from America are not of the most agreeable nature; they mention, that the Indians of Buenos Ayres, having approached the Spanish settlements, in number about 20,000, the Governor sent 200 foot and 50 horse against them, this corps was nearly cut to pieces, as but a small number escaped. M. de la Pietra, the Intendant of that establishment, was so struck with this catastrophe, that he was seized with a fit of apoplexy, and died upon the spot.

"A vessel is arrived from the Havanna at Cadiz, with the disagreeable account, that the arsenal at that place was burnt to the ground, and that the damage done cannot be ascertained.

"Several couriers are arrived from Barcelona, with despatches from Comte d'Affalto, Commandant of that place, bringing an account that the number of French troops in Rousillon and Navarre, increase daily. No doubt we shall soon be made acquainted with the reason of these extraordinary movements."

E D I N B U R G H, August 1.

This day the foundation stone of the South-bridge was laid with great solemnity by the Right Honorable Lord Haddo, Grand-Master-Mason of Scotland, in presence of the Right Honorable the Lord Provost and Magistrates, a number of nobility and gentry, and the Masters, Officers, and Brethren of all the Lodges of Free-Masons in this city and neighbourhood, besides an innumerable crowd of spectators.

The Grand-Master at laying the foundation stone, was supported on the right hand by the Duke of Buccleugh, and on the left by the Earl of Belcarras.

We have not, upon any occasion, seen a procession so numerous, their being about eight hundred Brethren, and very properly conducted.

C H A R L E S T O N, (S. C.) Aug. 30.

We learn that a post will shortly be established to ride from this city to Augusta, via Savannah, which we make no doubt will be of great utility to merchants and others, transacting business in the two places, and to the public in general. A printing-office has recently been established in the town of Augusta, by Mr. G. Hughes, who publishes a weekly paper there, and, we are told, meets with very liberal encouragement. A college and church will speedily be erected, and building is carried on with great rapidity, so that, from its increasing and flourishing state (being now the seat of government) we may reasonably presage, it will shortly vie with the capital of that State.

Sept. 13. The fur trade to the North-West is an object of very great importance to the Americans: The export of peltries for the last year from Canada amounted to the capital sum of 130,000l. sterling. Very large preparations are making for this season; two parties, the one consisting of 150 the other 200 Canadians, with goods to a large amount in value. Some very enterprising persons are amongst them, and it is their intention to explore the N. W. regions until they reach the S. E. part of America. They did not expect to return in less time than five years. Ten large vessels are expected this summer in Canada, some of them six hundred tons burthen.

The discoveries of the Portuguese on the west coast of Africa is a remarkable instance of the slow progress of arts. In the beginning of the 15th century, they were totally ignorant of that coast beyond Cape Non, 28 deg. north latitude. In 1410 the celebrated Prince Henry of Portugal, fitted out a fleet for discoveries, which proceeded along the coast to Cape Bajadore, in 20 deg. but had not courage to double it. In 1418, Tristane Vaz discovered the island Porto-Santo; and the year after the island of Madera was discovered. In 1439 a Portuguese Captain doubled Cape Bajadore; and the next year the Portuguese reached Cape Blanco, lat. 20 deg. In 1446 Nuna Tristan doubled Cape Verd, lat. 14 deg. 40 min. In 1448 Don Gonzallo Valle, took possession of the Azores. In 1449, the islands of Cape Verd were discovered by Don Henry. In 1471 Pedro d'Escovar discovered the island St. Thomas, and Prince's-Island. In 1486, Bartholomew Diaz, employed by John II. of Portugal, doubled the Cape of Good-Hope, which he called Cabo Tormetoso, from the tempestuous weather he found in the passage.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, Oct. 13.

Humanity will, no doubt, prompt Americans to give whatever assistance lays in their power to relieve the distresses of the West-Indians, occasioned by the late hurricane which has visited those islands; but *sound policy* dictates that any supplies they can afford should be in American bottoms, as the British have for some time endeavoured to destroy the usefulness of American vessels. A correspondent therefore proposes that an embargo should be laid, immediately, on all British bottoms, at least so far as respects their loading with lumber or provisions. This, no doubt, is in the power of the Executive Councils of the different States, and this no doubt they will do.

Oct. 14. The Honorable James Irvine, Esq; Monday morning last resigned his appointment of Vice-President, when the Honorable Charles Biddle, Esq; was unanimously chosen to supply the vacancy.

Extract of a letter from l'Orient, dated August 5, 1785.

"We heard, a few days ago, that the Algerines have declared war against the United States of America: The enclosed translation is a faithful copy of an authentic letter wrote to our Consuls on that subject, and by them communicated to us. Please to advise thereof any of your friends concerned in the shipping trade. We do not doubt Congress will soon adopt some vigorous measures to quell those troublesome pirates."

"Copy of a letter from the Consuls of Nantz, to the Consuls of l'Orient,

"Gentlemen,

"We annex to this, the copy of a letter we have just received from M. de Soulange, by which he informs us that the Algerines have declared war against the United States of America, and that they are fitting out eight ships to take the American vessels. We request of you, gentlemen, to impart this intelligence to the Captains of that nation who may be in your harbour, in order for them to take some measures to avoid falling into the hands of those pirates.

"We have the honor to be, &c."

"Copy of M. de Soulange's letter to the Consuls at Nantz.

"Toulon, 14th July, 1785.

"Gentlemen,

"Commodore de Ligondes, who arrived from Algiers, on board the Minerva frigate, of which he has the command, has brought me intelligence that said state was fitting out eight ships, both xebecs and barques, from 18 to 36 guns, designed to cruise from Cape St. Vincent's to the Western-Islands, in order to take the Americans, against whom they have declared war. I send you immediate advice thereof, gentlemen, both for your own interest,

nd to request you will instantly give ad
o the American Captains.

"The Algerines have another divis
vessels, but too small to occasion any une
"I am, &

Oct. 19. A letter from Providence, Rh
says, "The ship from Nova-Scotia, tha
ed provisions at Boston, came here:
chants supplied her, which stripped t
that degree, that flour rose from 34 shill
Corn so scarce we cannot get any, wit
reasonable price: Rye the same. The
and the last severe storm we had, th
pieces, lost 800 barrels of flour, sever
bushels of corn, oxen, &c. So that th
sea, as well as acts of British Parliame
threaten the *tories* with starving.

B A L T I M O R E, Octob

The last advices from Jamaica inform
dreadful hurricane which happened the
of August last.—The injury sustained b
of Kingston is very considerable, and
tions in the country have experienced a
Mr. Edie, of the Custom-house, has wi
dustry collected the following particula
mage done to the shipping in the harb
the neighbouring coast.——"Brig Swi
ship and a sloop, name unknown,
Hornet, Campbell; Amity's Produc
Alexander, Rosiere; brigs Neptune,
Washington, Kean; Philadelphia, M
venture, Brand; schooners Holland,
vorite, Camplin, and sloop Sally, Patt
shore on the Palisadoes. The packet-bo
White, and the ship Molly, Arpinal,
Greenwich; ship Henry, Dennison;
Penlerick; Success, Dare; Mary, C
schooner General Campbell, Morgan,
the west end and totally wrecked.
vessels, names unknown, lost, and so
dismasted.

"A ship, two brigs, two schoone
sloops were dashed to pieces on the Ch
Keys. The ships Mary and Ann, and
said to be lost at Annotto-Bay.

"In this dreadful calamity many
been lost; several drowned bodies and
fragments of others were hastily in
strangers burying-place, immediately o
found."

Oct. 21. A letter from a master of a
tleman in Philadelphia, dated Cadiz,
——"I cannot close this without rel
the impediments I met with on my
England, by the Algerine cruisers.
with was near the Rock of Lisbon, wh
scrutiny of my pass and some detentio
me to proceed; the next I fell in wit
Vincent; a large ship then in compa
drew the attention of the Algerine xeb
patched her boat after me, and purs
Fortunately a breeze sprung up that ga
vantage of the boat, who declined h
joined the xebec, who by this time ha
a running fight with the ship, that
to take shelter under a Spanish fort
fell in with off Cape St. Mary's, who
my boat out and send my pass on boa
after a deal of examination and strict
the reality of my pass, suffered me t
12 o'clock at night, not being then 10
Cadiz, was brought too by two mor
me as before, and the next morning
anchored here, where I am told they
themselves to the westward of the W
in search of American and Portugue
present there is a truce subsisting betw
Spain, but it is conjectured it will no
a permanent peace."

Yesterday arrived here, after a pa
weeks from Liverpool, the ship Olive
Thomas Patten.

A L E X A N D R I A, O

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman
to another in this Town, dated Octo

"There is the greatest Reason to
existing War upon our Trade by A
Secretary for Foreign Affairs has b
Congress to send these Communicati
cutives of the different States, that o
People may be on their Guard.—It
Spain has made a Truce with Alg
present the Trade of Portugal and
States of America, seem to be the o
for these People to War upon."

His Britannic Majesty's Packet
Newman, will sail with the Mail fr
for Falmouth, on Wednesday, the 2

On Monday the 17th Instant, die
the Honorable SAMUEL HARD
gate from this Commonwealth to
the next Day his Remains were
Paul's Church-Yard, in that City.
which was solemn and splendid,
of all the Members of Congress,

and to requeſt you will inſtantly give advice of this to the American Captains.

"The Algerines have another diviſion of four veſſels, but too ſmall to occaſion any uneaſineſs.

"I am, &c."

Oct. 19. A letter from Providence, Rhode-Iſland, ſays, "The ſhip from Nova-Scotia, that was refuſed proviſions at Boſton, came here: Our merchants ſupplied her, which ſtripped this place to that degree, that flour roſe from 34 ſhillings to 40: Corn ſo ſcarce we cannot get any, without an unreaſonable price: Rye the ſame. The ſhip ſailed, and the laſt ſevere ſtorm we had, ſhe ſtove to pieces, loſt 800 barrels of flour, ſeveral hundred buſhels of corn, oxen, &c. So that the wind and ſea, as well as acts of Britiſh Parliament, ſeem to threaten the *tories* with ſtarving.

BALTIMORE, October 18.

The laſt advices from Jamaica inform us of a moſt dreadful hurricane which happened there the 27th of Auguſt laſt.—The injury ſuſtained by the town of Kingſton is very conſiderable, and the plantations in the country have experienced a ſimilar fate. Mr. Edie, of the Cuſtom-houſe, has with much induſtry collected the following particulars of the damage done to the ſhipping in the harbour, and on the neighbouring coaſt.——"Brig Swift, Dove; a ſhip and a ſloop, name unknown, ſunk;—ſhips Hornet, Campbell; Amity's Production, Dale; Alexander, Roſiere; brigs Neptune, Thompſon; Waſhington, Kean; Philadelphia, M'Cann; Adventure, Brand; ſchooners Holland, Erman; Favorite, Camplin, and ſloop Sally, Patterſon, are on ſhore on the Paliſadoes. The packet-boat Swallow, White, and the ſhip Molly, Arpinal, on ſhore near Greenwich; ſhip Henry, Denniſon; brigs Hope, Penlerick; Succeſs, Dare; Mary, Cortam; and ſchooner General Campbell, Morgan, on ſhore on the weſt end and totally wrecked. Several other veſſels, names unknown, loſt, and ſome on ſhore diſmaſted.

"A ſhip, two brigs, two ſchooners, and four ſloops were daſhed to pieces on the Chain of Rocky Keys. The ſhips Mary and Ann, and Jamaica, are ſaid to be loſt at Annotto-Bay.

"In this dreadful calamity many lives have been loſt; ſeveral drowned bodies and the mangled fragments of others were haſtily interred in the ſtrangers burying-place, immediately on their being found."

Oct. 21. A letter from a maſter of a ſhip to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated Cadiz, Auguſt 6, ſays ——"I cannot cloſe this without relating to you the impediments I met with on my paſſage from England, by the Algerine cruiſers. The firſt I met with was near the Rock of Liſbon, who after a ſtrict ſcrutiny of my paſs and ſome detention, permitted me to proceed; the next I fell in with off Cape St. Vincent; a large ſhip then in company with me, drew the attention of the Algerine xebec, who deſpatched her boat after me, and purſued the ſhip. Fortunately a breeze ſprung up that gave me the advantage of the boat, who declined her chaſe, and joined the xebec, who by this time had commenced a running fight with the ſhip, that was obliged to take ſhelter under a Spaniſh fort: The next I fell in with off Cape St. Mary's, who made me hoiſt my boat out and ſend my paſs on board him, who after a deal of examination and ſtrict ſcrutiny into the reality of my paſs, ſuffered me to go on. At 12 o'clock at night, not being then 10 leagues from Cadiz, was brought too by two more, who ſerved me as before, and the next morning I was joyfully anchored here, where I am told they have extended themſelves to the weſtward of the Weſtern-Iſlands in ſearch of American and Portugueſe veſſels. At preſent there is a truce ſubſiſting between them and Spain, but it is conjectured it will not terminate in a permanent peace."

Yeſterday arrived here, after a paſſage of eight weeks from Liverpool, the ſhip Olive-Branch, Capt. Thomas Patten.

ALEXANDRIA, October 27.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in New-York to another in this Town, dated October 13, 1785.

"There is the greateſt Reaſon to apprehend an exiſting War upon our Trade by Algiers.——The Secretary for Foreign Affairs has been ordered by Congreſs to ſend theſe Communications to the Executives of the different States, that our Commercial People may be on their Guard.—It is certain that Spain has made a Truce with Algiers, ſo that at preſent the Trade of Portugal and of the United States of America, ſeem to be the only Objects left for theſe People to War upon."

His Britannic Majeſty's Packet Carteret, Capt. Newman, will ſail with the Mail from New-York for Falmouth, on Wedneſday, the 2d of November.

On Monday the 17th Inſtant, died at New-York, the Honorable SAMUEL HARDY, Eſq; a Delegate from this Commonwealth to Congreſs; and the next Day his Remains were interred in St. Paul's Church-Yard, in that City. The Proceſſion, which was ſolemn and ſplendid, was compoſed of all the Members of Congreſs, public Officers both Continental and State, the foreign Ambaſſadors, and a prodigious Concourſe of Citizens. Minute Guns were fired on the mournful Occaſion, and every other Funeral Honor and Reſpect was paid to the Remains of that amiable and diſtinguiſhed Statesman and Senator.

On Friday laſt was run for over the Alexandria Courſe, the Alexandria Jockey Club Purſe of One Hundred Guineas, and was won by Capt. Shickers's Horſe Careleſs.

The firſt Four Mile Heat in 9 Minutes.	Careleſs,	1ſt.
William Fitzhugh, Eſquire's Tarquin,	-	2d.
The ſecond Heat in 8 M. 54 Sec.	Careleſs,	1ſt.
	Tarquin,	2d.

On the Afternoon of the ſame Day, the Alexandria Jockey Club Purſe of Fifty Guineas was won by Mr. Hammerſley's bay Colt Spry.

Firſt Two Mile Heat in 4 M. 20 Sec.	Spry, -	1ſt.
William Fitzhugh, Eſquire's ſorrel Horſe	Ironſides,	2d.
Mr. Darnal's bay Colt, - -		3d.
Gen. Spotſwood's gray Colt, - -		4th.
The ſecond Heat in 4 M. 16 Sec.	Spry, -	1ſt.
	Ironſides,	2d.
Mr. Darnal's and Gen. Spotſwood's	Colts -	dr.

And on Saturday following, the Town-Purſe of Fifty Guineas was won by Gen. Spotſwood's Cumberland.

The firſt Four Mile Heat in 8 M. 35 Sec.	Mr. Hutchings's -	Polydore, 1ſt.
Mr. Pearce's - - -		Hotſpur, 2d.
Gen. Spotſwood's - -		Cumberland, 3d.
William Fitzhugh, Eſquire's		Paul Jones, 4th.
Mr. Hammerſley's - -		Bet Bouncer, 5th.
Second Heat in 9 M.		Cumberland, 1ſt.
		Polydore, 2d.
		Paul Jones, diſt.
		Bet Bouncer, diſt.
		Hotſpur, dr.

The third Heat Cumberland galloped round alone.

The Ship Grange, Captain Roberts, is arrived at Philadelphia, after a remarkable ſhort Paſſage of 27 Days from Liverpool.

The Active, Meſſenger, and Mary-Ann, Prieſtman, from Virginia, are arrived at Liverpool.

The Marquis de la Fayette, Capt. Dunham, ſailed from Graveſend for this Port on the 24th of July.

The Alexandria, ——, for Virginia, ſailed from Liverpool on the 23d of Auguſt.

NAVAL-OFFICE, ALEXANDRIA.

Inward Entries. Sloop Betſy, R. Stonehouſe, from Boſton; Sloop Betſy, P. Duncan, New-York; Sloop Charming Polly, J. Ellwood, Philadelphia; Ship Charming Peggy, C. H. Ruther, London.

Cleared Outwards. Schooner Jeſſe, S. Davis, for Jamaica; Schooner Mary, D. Johnſton, St. Croix; Ship Grandbourg, Le Joville, Cadiz; Sloop Sally, P. Godfrey, Antigua; Sloop Induſtry, J. Rob, Boſton.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

On Saturday the 29th inſtant, will be ſold at the Vendue-Store,

A VARIETY of merchandiſe, conſiſting of rum and ſugars, cloths, blanketing, linens, &c.

And on Monday the 10th of November, will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, a number of LOTS on Fairfax and Wilkes ſtreets, ſome ſubject to no rent, and others to a very ſmall one; alſo a LOT on Water-ſtreet, between Wolf and Wilkes ſtreets, beautifully and conveniently ſituated; alſo ſome LOTS on Waſhington and Oronoko ſtreets; and the ſame day will be rented a number of LOTS on Cameron and and Pitt ſtreets, near the Market-Houſe.

☞ For private ſale, a few valuable LOTS, a likely Negro boy, warranted ſound, a dray and two good horſes and a ſecond hand chariot, which if not ſold before Saturday, will then be expoſed to public ſale. S. ARELL, Vendue-Maſter.

RAN away on the 8th inſt. from Gooſe-Creek, JACOB SHEETS, a Dutchman, who is about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a dark complexion, and has ſhort black hair: He had on when he went away, a red great-coat, a blue waiſtcoat, white linen overalls, a pair of black grained ſhoes, with plated ſhoe-buckles, and a new wool hat.—Said Sheets took with him a black Mare, the property of the Subſcriber, about 14 hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder R, and under the mane with the ſame letter, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, a ſwitch tail and ſhod all round.——Whoever takes up ſaid Sheets and ſecures him and the Mare, ſhall receive THIRTY DOLLARS Reward, or Twelve Dollars for the Mare only, paid by JOHN WIMMER.

Charles-Town, Berkeley County, October 21, 1785.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A Smart active Negro WENCH, who underſtands cooking, waſhing and ironing, and who can be well recommended for her honeſty and ſobriety.—Inquire at the Printing-Office.

October 20, 1785.

Jonathan Swift and Co.

Have for ſale at their ſtore on Fairfax-ſtreet,

A GENERAL aſſortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, which they will diſpoſe of on moderate terms for caſh, bills of exchange or produce; among their aſſortment they have a few pieces of elegant ſhag, which they will diſpoſe of by the piece or pattern.

☞ They give the higheſt market price for flour, wheat or corn.

☞ They have an excellent braſs ſtove for ſale.

Alexandria, October 27, 1785.

Randle Mitchell and Son.

Have removed their ſtore from Fairfax-ſtreet to King-ſtreet, the ſixth door from the corner of Fairfax-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite to the alley which leads from King-ſtreet to the Court-Houſe, where they have for ſale, either by wholeſale or retail, at the very loweſt prices, for caſh or country produce,

A LARGE and general aſſortment of moſt kinds of DRY-GOODS, linens, woollens, ſtuffs, cutlery, ironmongery, hoſiery and haberdaſhery ſuitable for the ſeaſon, alſo, rums, ſugars, wines, molaſſes, teas, dying ſtuffs, window-glaſs, ſoap, coffee, pepper, ginger, allſpice, China, queen's, glaſs, and earthen ware, ſaddlery, &c.

Alexandria, October 27, 1785.

Wanted immediately,

As a Bar-Keeper,

A Genteel young MAN, who is ſmart, active, and ſober, and who can be well recommended.——To ſuch a one the moſt generous wages will be given by HENRY LYLES

Alexandria, October 27, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

On very moderate terms, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE,

Two Lots of Ground, in

fee-ſimple, beautifully ſituated on Prince-ſtreet, with many advantages, which, with the terms, may be known, by inquiring at the Printing-Office.

October 27, 1785.

TO BE RENTED,

For one or more Years,

A Large and convenient Dwelling-Houſe, with four rooms on the lower floor, with a fire-place to each, and three rooms above: It has alſo an excellent kitchen, and a room adjoining well finiſhed, which was intended for a houſe-keeper or white ſervants, a meat-houſe, dairy and ſtable, a good garden and graſs-lot adjoining, and all well encloſed.——For terms apply to

W. THOMPSON.

Colcheſter, October 22, 1785.

N. B. A good Storehouſe may be likewiſe had by applying to W. T.

BY virtue of a decree of the County Court of Berkeley to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale on the ſecond Tueſday in November next, a valuable TRACT of LAND, formerly the property of Mr. JAMES CUNNINGHAM, deceaſed, lying on Mill-Creek, containing about 300 acres, with the incumberance of two widows thirds. ——Three annual payments will be allowed the purchaſer, on bond and approved ſecurity, with intereſt from the date.——Due attendance will be given on the premiſes by

W. HENSHAW, Executor.

October 15, 1785.

THE Subſcriber gives notice, that he will locate Lands on the northweſt ſide of the Ohio River, where the Virginia military claims are to be laid, for one-third of the lands, to be divided according to its quality, and will be at the expence of the chain carriers and markers. He will alſo attend to the ſurveying and ſeeing the ſaid lands clear of diſputes. Any perſon that inclines to employ him may lodge their warrants with Col. Anderſon, with a line directed to me or whoſoever ſuperintends that buſineſs. If their warrants have not been entered with Col. Anderſon, and he not convenient, may direct them to the ſubſcriber living in Waſhington county, Pennſylvania, to the care of Mr. Donaldſon in Wincheſter.

He flatters himſelf, that from his extenſive knowledge of the weſtern country and his attention to that buſineſs, it will be in his power to execute every gentleman's buſineſs much to their advantage and ſatisfaction. JOHN HARDIN.

October 10, 1785.

WAS taken up in the Borough of Wincheſter on the 2d inſt. a Negro Man, named MICHAEL, who is now confined in gaol; alſo a dark bay horſe which was found in his cuſtody. They anſwer the deſcription of a man and horſe adverti[illegible] in the Alexandria paper of the 13th inſt. by Clement Hill. The owner is deſired to come or ſend for him and the horſe, pay charges, and take them away. JOHN DONALDSON.

Wincheſter, October 18, 1785.

POETRY.

From the HIBERNIAN MAGAZINE.

To a Friend who preſſed the Author to marry for ſake of a great Fortune.

By the late Duke of Dorſet.

IN vain with riches would you try
My ſtedfaſt heart to move:
No, I'll give up my liberty,
For no leſs price than love.

Riches, indeed, may give me power,
But not a chearful mind;
Whilſt joy and peace attend each hour
On thoſe whom love has join'd.

But ſhould the itch of power or ſtate
My views to riches carry,
I'd cringe at Court, in ſenate prate,
Do any thing but marry.

Since then not wealth's deceitful ſhew
Can tempt me to this chain,
Try next what gen'rous love can do;
All other bribes are vain.

Hooe and Harriſon,

HAVE FOR SALE,

ALUM, and Cadiz ſalt,
adera wine,
nch brandy,
ttled claret,
lcloth,
Cordage,
Anchors,
German ſteel,
Hyſon tea,
Hampers of ſtone ware, &c. &c.

Alexandria, October 13, 1785.

William Wilſon,

Has for Sale, at his Store, on Fairfax-Street,

A GENERAL aſſortment of FALL GOODS, which he will diſpoſe of on very terms, for caſh or produce.—He has alſo ſale, Liſbon ſalt, a few pipes of old Madera ne, Barbadoes ſpirits, dipped and mould candles, vas No. 6 and 7, and cordage.

Alexandria, October 13, 1785.

D. and I. M'Pherſon,

Have for Sale, at their Store,

A Quantity of choice Weſt-India rum, muſcovado ſugar and Madera wine.—They give dy-money and a good price for wheat, flour and lian-corn.

Alexandria, October 13, 1785.

William Taylor and Co.

ve for Sale, at their Store on Fairfax-Street, ormerly occupied by Meſſrs. Lowry and M'Kena, and next Door but one to Col. Dennis Ramſay's tore,

A LARGE aſſortment of EUROPEAN GOODS, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which will ſell on reaſonable terms, by wholeſale or il, for caſh or country produce.

Alexandria, October 13, 1785.

THE Ship UNION, commanded by Capt. GILES SULLIVAN, now lying in this port, will take tobacco on freight, for Lon, with liberty of conſignment, at £.7 ſterling ton, and will be ready to begin her lading in a days.—The Union is perhaps as fine a merntman as has been built in Virginia; and has d accommodations for paſſengers.—For terms, ly to the Captain on board, or

HOOE and HARRISON.

lexandria, October 13, 1785.

Richmond, October 7, 1785.

THE Preſident and Directors for opening and extending the navigation of James river, give public notice, that they are deſirous of employa proper perſon to ſuperintend the hiring and agement of a large number of laboring hands to ngaged in the ſaid work. No perſon need apply hout producing to the Directors proper credentials is capacity and fitneſs for conducting the ſaid neſs.

JOHN HARVIE,
EDMUND RANDOLPH,
DAVID ROSS,
WILLIAM CABELL.

A great Variety of BLANKS, printed on d Paper, may be had at the Printing-Office.

To be Let on Ground-Rent, for Ninety-nine Years,

TWO LOTS, on Duke-ſtreet, near Colonel Hooe's warehouſe, and three adjoining my wharf, very convenient to the river either for ſtores, warehouſes or dwelling-houſes.—The Subſcriber has likewiſe a DWELLING-HOUSE to rent, by the year, which has three rooms on the lower floor and four above, with a back yard, ſuitable for a garden or other conveniencies.—The plat of the lots may be ſeen, and the terms of the whole made known, by applying to THOMAS FLEMING.

Alexandria, October 13, 1785.

Wanted, to wait on a Lady,

A GIRL, about 12 years of age; ſhe muſt be of creditable parents, of a good diſpoſition, and active, and know ſomething of plain needlework, in which ſhe will be further inſtructed.—A perſon anſwering the above deſcription, may hear of an agreeable ſituation, by applying to the Printers.

October 13, 1785.

To be Sold at private Sale, any Time before the firſt Day of December next, when Poſſeſſion will be given,

ONE hundred and fifty acres of LAND, lying in Loudon County, State of Virginia, on Little River, within forty-five miles of Alexandria, and about forty from Dumfries, on which is a very elegant ſtone houſe, with five comfortable rooms, four of which have fire-places, a good cellar under the whole houſe, a convenient kitchen and other neceſſary out-houſes, together with a young apple and cherry orchard nearly come to perfection. The land is well watered with ſprings. There are on the premiſes a good griſt and merchant mill, with a very good ſtone mill-houſe; the mill has been rebuilt this laſt ſummer, and now in good repair, with all neceſſary bolts for merchant-work, and is equal to any in this part of the country for grinding. There is alſo adjoining ſaid mill, a good ſaw-mill, built laſt ſpring; and fronting the ſame, a convenient ſtone ſtorehouſe, with a counting-room, and a good cellar under the whole. There is alſo a large ſtill-houſe, well finiſhed, built but two years, with two ſtills, one 110, the other 60 gallons, which will alſo be ſold. It is well ſituated for trade, and may ſuit a perſon of that turn. There is a public road leads by the mill to both the abovementioned navigable towns, and to different parts of the country.—The Subſcriber has alſo for ſale, three hundred and ten acres of leaſed land, nearly all tillable, about one hundred acres of which is cleared and under good fence; it is of a good quality, and will ſuit for planting or farming, being in good order for both.—The terms for the whole are as follow: One half ready caſh, the other half payable in twelve months, the purchaſer giving bond, with approved ſecurity, bearing intereſt from the date.—Fifteen per cent. will be allowed for ready caſh in the laſt payment.—Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may apply to the Subſcriber on the premiſes. NATHANIEL WEEDON.

October 4, 1785.

RAN AWAY early in the morning of the 25th inſtant, from the Subſcriber, near Upper-Marlborough, in Prince-George's County, Maryland, a very likely, well-made, young NEGRO FELLOW, named MICHAEL, about five feet ten inches high, about twenty years of age, rather of a yellow complexion: He had on when he went away, a green cotton coat, ſtriped blue and white linen jacket, oſnaburg breeches, white cotton ſtockings, and ſhoes and buckles. He alſo took with him three or four fine linen ſhirts, three pair of brown thread ſtockings, a white broadcloth coat, and ſeveral other things. He broke open my deſk, and ſtole three guineas and a ſilver watch, the maker's name and number of which is forgot, and went off on a likely bay horſe, about ſeven years old, fourteen hands one or two inches high, very well made, paces ſlow, trots and gallops, one hind-foot white, a very ſmall ſtar in his forehead, hardly perceivable, branded C. H. on the near buttock, has been uſed to run in a carriage, and ſhews the marks of the harneſs on his breaſt. He was ſeen in Alexandria a little before ſun-down, the evening of the day on which he went off, and told his brother, who lives with Colonel Fitzgerald, that he was ſent by me down to Mrs. Eleanor Brent's, near Dumfries, in Stafford County, Virginia, where it is probable he will be harboured.—Whoever will apprehend and ſecure him and the horſe, ſo that I get both again, ſhall be entitled to a reward of FIVE POUNDS, current money, or Four Dollars for the horſe alone, with reaſonable charges if brought home.

CLEMENT HILL.

N. B. When he went through Alexandria, he had on the white cloth coat, green cotton jacket, nankeen breeches, white ſhirt, a black ribbon about his neck, and boots, and it is probable had a forged paſs, as, I am informed, on a former trip which he made, he had one.

September 30, 1785.

Alexandria, October 20, 1785.

Ready for the Preſs,

And will be publiſhed in a few Months,
In One Volume Octavo,

LOWE's MASONIC SERMONS,
Occaſional SPEECHES,
And Funeral ORATIONS:

As formerly delivered by himſelf before the Right Worſhipful MASTER, the Worſhipful WARDENS, and other MEMBERS of St. JOHN's LODGE of FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS, in FREDERICKSBURG.

CONDITIONS.

The Book will be printed on good Paper, and with an elegant Type. The Price to Subſcribers will be One Dollar, One Half paid down at Subſcription, and the other Half when the Book is delivered to the Subſcribers.

As ſoon as a ſufficient Number of Subſcribers is acquired, to defray the Expence of the Preſs only, the Book will be immediately publiſhed.

Such Gentlemen as may chooſe to encourage the Publication, will pleaſe to give in their Names to Mr. Charles Elliot, Bookſeller, Fredericksburg; Meſſrs. Goddard and Langworthy, Printers, Baltimore; Mr. Dobſon and Mr. Oſwald, Printers, Philadelphia; or George Richards and Company, Printers, Alexandria.

Waſhington, Butler and Niviſon,

Have for ſale, at their ſtore in Leed's-Town, on Rappahannock River,

A LARGE aſſortment of European GOODS, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, which they will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, bills of exchange, country produce, or ſhort credit, upon giving bond with approved ſecurity.

Leed's-Town, October 19, 1785.

WE have ſeveral LOTS of GROUND, on different ſtreets in this town, to let on ground-rent—Alſo, a Piece of Ground, within the ſouth ſide of our wharf, to let for a term of years.

HOOE and HARRISON.

Alexandria, October 20, 1785.

Windſor Chairs

Of all ſorts, made and ſold by

EPHRAIM EVANS,

Late from Philadelphia, at his houſe at the upper end of Prince-ſtreet, Alexandria.

N. B. Any perſon having good yellow poplar Plank, of two inches thick, and from ſeventeen to nineteen inches wide, may hear of a purchaſer by applying as above.

October 20, 1785.

THE Ship PARAGON, Capt. HENRY HUGHES, now lying ready in this harbour, will take tobacco on freight, to the addreſs of Meſſieurs John V. Berard and Company, of L'Orient, at forty livres per hogſhead.—Thoſe who may be inclinable to ſhip to the above port, and have not an acquaintance with Meſſieurs Berard and Company, may be gaurantied by applying to us.—The Paragon is a fine faſt-ſailing ſhip, and has good accommodations for paſſengers.—For freight or paſſage, apply to the Captain on board, or

HOOE and HARRISON.

Alexandria, October 20, 1785.

STRAYED from the Commons of Alexandria, about nine or ten days ago, a black COW, with a white face, has a few white ſpots under her belly, of a middling ſize, and is about 5 years old. Whoever will return ſaid Cow to the Subſcriber, ſhall receive FOUR DOLLARS Reward, and reaſonable charges.

MICHAEL MADDEN.

Alexandria, October 20, 1785.

To be ſold, at the Printing-Office,

A Variety of Blank Books, conſiſting of Ledgers, Journals, Caſh-Books, Letter-Books, &c. &c. Alſo, Stoughton's Bitters, Anderſon's Pills, Daffy's Elixir, Ballam of Honey, Squire's Elixir, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, &c. &c. &c.

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by GEORGE RICHARDS and COMPANY, at their Printing-Office on *Fairfax-ſtreet*——by whom *Advertiſements, &c.* are thankfully received for this Paper,——and where Printing is performed with Care and Expedition.

ALEX

(VOL. II.)

CONSTANTINOPL

HE Republic been treated i ſtyle by the D the Venetian that it was its make peace w if they did no aſſiſt the ſth forces. In conſequence of this with difficulty obtained a delay has ſent ſeveral expreſſes to the R ſhaw of Scutari is ſuppoſed to hav tive to this buſineſs: thus much tainty, that the Venetians have en with Ruſſia, which may poſſibly war with the Ottoman empire.

MALAGA,

They write from Gibraltar, tha Fairs have captured and taken to four Portugueſe veſſels laden wi brigantine belonging to the ſame able cargo.

NAPLES,

A few days ago 14 boxes of were brought here from Calabri carried to the royal mint to be The ſame veſſel has carried a lar be depoſited in the ſacred cheſt from the ſale of poſſeſſions and e convents.

L'ORIENT,

Paul Jones is arrived here fr three ſhips, on his own account he will take the command, o Kamtſchatka to purchaſe fur factory. This he is enabled to received four hundred thouſand he took in the war.

LONDON,

Extract of a letter from Min

"The articles of confederac at Berlin, are to be publiſhed at Pruſſian Majeſty, when all the be invited to accede to it, as lik power that wiſhes to preſerve th violate, and to ſecure it from th Emperor aims at. It will th ſtrongeſt league or alliance that

By a letter from Cadiz, dated that the Apollo, Capt. Tate, (a tons) from Philadelphia, with a ſtopped about 20 leagues from t gerines corſairs, who took out ſ other proviſions; but finding liſhman, and the ſhip under ſuffered him to proceed.

Extract of a letter from Amſt

"The Deputies from the Sta Utrecht, having made it know States of thoſe provinces had n ſolemn league, but were reſol ſupport every article of the which exempts a ſubject of coming Veldt Marſhal in the Provinces, the States General ators to wait on thoſe aſſemb them."

Extract of a letter from the

"We have not yet heard h on at Paris, between the Empe the points to be ſettled are, it deliberation in the different p reſolutions are known, not